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G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT,

Washington, September, 1892.

VISITORS' GUIDE . . . . .

—TO—

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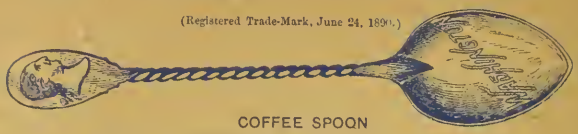

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THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

VISITORS' GUIDE

TO

MOUNT VERNON

BY

ELIZABETH B. JOHNSTON.

Washington was the greatest of good men and the best of great men.—EDWARD EVERETT.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION.

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An extensive traveller and witty friend of the writer sweepingly declares that "Guide-books contain everything which one does not wish to know."

With the hope that the brevity of the following pages will save this little Guide from even the suspicion of conveying undesirable information, the possessor is respectfully invited to peruse it first, and render judgment afterwards.

It is designed simply as a practical assistant to the visitor to Mount Vernon, all merely patriotic or poetic sentimentality being purposely avoided.

E. B. J.

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Mount Vernon,

The home of Washington, is situated on the west bank of the Potomac, sixteen miles south of the Capital, and may be approached by land or water. Formerly, it was a pleasant drive thither from Washington, across the famous Long Bridge, and through the interesting old town of Alexandria, which, with its many dilapidated, moss-covered buildings, reminds the traveller of cities in foreign lands. From Alexandria the road runs partly over what once constituted the Washington Estate, a princely domain of 8,000 acres. However, very few persons take this route, for (Sundays excepted) the new iron and steel steamer,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

built expressly for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, makes daily trips to Mount Vernon (Sundays excepted). The boat leaves at 10 A. M., and returning, reaches Washington at 2.30 P. M.

The Charles Macalester is commanded by Capt. L. L. Blake, a most agreeable, efficient, and considerate officer—a gentleman who neglects nothing needful for the comfort or pleasure of passengers. The steamer is well adapted for the purpose, being fast, safe, and commodious (carrying 1,400 people), and handsomely furnished. It was named in honor of one of the earliest and truest friends of the Association, the father of the late Regent, Mrs. Lily L. Macalester Laughton.

At the Mount Vernon Landing visitors are courteously received by Supt. Harrison H. Dodge, who gives patient and intelligent attention to every question.

The number of persons who take this trip during the year is very great, coming from every State of the Republic, and from all civilized portions of the world. Even the Indian delegations are unwilling to leave the Capital without visiting Mount Vernon. It is an impressive scene to witness them pass before the door of the tomb, push their tawny hands between the iron bars, and pronounce in solemn dignity their characteristic salutation, "How!"

Leaving the Capital, the first object upon the left bank of the Potomac is the

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

After its establishment in the early part of the century it served several purposes; at one time being a military station, and afterwards a sort of supply depot. It was destroyed by the British in 1814, a number of whom were killed by the explosion of a quantity of powder secreted in a well near the quarters. After it was rebuilt it was for some time under the command of M. Villard, a French officer who came to the United States with Gen. Lafayette. In 1864 an explosion of cartridges and signal-rockets in the workshop instantly killed twenty-one young girls, to whose memory a handsome monument was erected in the Congressional Cemetery by the citizens of Washington.

Just across the Eastern Branch, which flows into the Potomac below the Arsenal, is the

GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM;

and on the Virginia shore, not far distant, the Episcopal Seminary of Virginia forms a prominent feature of the landscape. This is often mistaken for "Fairfax

Court-House," which, though near, is not visible from the river.

Below the junction, on the Maryland side, is Giesboro Point, which during the late war was used by the Government as a corral for horses. A little beyond are the Naval Powder Magazines, which were removed from the vicinity of the city in consequence of the danger to the Capitol in the event of an explosion. Below Giesboro Point is the river terminus of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio R.R.

The first landing is at the town of

ALEXANDRIA

one of the oldest and most important ports of the Colonies. It was first known as "Hunting Creek Warehouse;" afterwards as "Belhaven." In 1749 it was organized and governed by a board of trustees in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia, and fourteen years later we find George Washington a member of this board.

In 1762 it was enlarged by the addition of lots from the farms belonging to the Wests, Dades, and Alexanders, and in 1779 incorporated as a town and named Alexandria in compliment to the largest landholders. In 1801 it was ceded to the General Government as a portion of the District of Columbia. In 1814 it was captured by the British, and in 1846 it was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

Alexandria was chiefly settled by the English of the higher classes, who, like other colonists, indicated their affection for the mother country in the names of its streets, such as King, Prince, Princess, Duke, and Royal. Here, Washington had his chief social, religious and Masonic relations, and in his will he cemented these ties by endowing a free school "for the purpose of educating orphan children, or the children

of such poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means." Washington cast here his first vote in 1754, and his last in 1799.

One can scarcely realize that this town ever rivalled Baltimore in commerce, but Bishop Meade says "so promising was it at the close of the war that its claims were weighed in the balance with those of Washington as the seat of the National Government. It is thought but for the unwillingness of Washington to seem partial to Virginia, Alexandria would have been the chosen spot, and that on the first range of hills overlooking the town the public buildings would have been erected." The only official mourners at Washington's funeral were from this town, consisting of Lodge No 23, of which he was a member, the regiment he had commanded, and the Corporation of Alexandria.

From the Potomac can be seen the old-style spire of

CHRIST CHURCH,

of which Washington was vestryman. This Church was built, in 1783, of bricks brought from England. Washington's large square pew is an object of interest to visitors, but the silver plate bearing his name was years since stolen. Recently two memorials in white marble have been placed on either side of the chancel—one to George Washington and the other to Robert E. Lee, who was also a vestryman. On one of the principal streets leading from the river is a large hotel; part of the rear of this building, a low section, with three dormer windows, is the old "Carey House," which was occupied as the

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BRADDOCK.

Here, in 1755, George Washington was appointed his aide-de-camp. The room in which was held the Council of the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia remains unchanged.

Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

At this time Major Washington made his last appeal to Braddock before the Council, to forego civilized methods of warfare with the Indians, previous to the projected march on Fort DuQuesne, and the disastrous engagement of Monongahela. In this neighborhood is the Marshall House, rebuilt upon the site of the hotel in which Col. Ellsworth was shot in 1861.

A short distance from Alexandria, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, is Jones' Point, where a Government light-house was built in 1855.

FORT FOOTE,

on the Maryland side, is the second landing. It is situated on a high bluff one hundred feet above the water, six miles below Washington. This work, which is an enclosed barbette, was constructed during the civil war for the defence of Alexandria, and was dismantled October 18, 1878.

FORT WASHINGTON,

the last landing made before reaching Mount Vernon, and four miles distant therefrom, is at the confluence of the Potomac and Piscataway creek, and occupies the site of the "Fort of the Susquehannoughs," where, in 1676, in retaliation for the murder of whites, a massacre of the great men of the tribe by Maryland and Virginia troops took place, under a flag of truce. The outrage was investigated the following winter by the Assembly of Maryland, and an account of the proceedings may be found in the archives of that State, recently published by the Maryland Historical Society. In 1794, an official order was issued by General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War, for the erection of a fort at this point, but it was not finished until 1811. There is a tradition that its availability as a fortification was suggested to General Washington, as he viewed the

spot from the eastern piazza of his home. The fort, popularly called *Warburton*, from Warburton Manor, the estate upon which it was built, was blown up and abandoned in 1814 by our own forces, when the British troops passed up the river and captured Alexandria. The present fort was begun in 1815 and finished in 1824, at a cost of $556,000. From a bend in the river opposite the fort are seen the National Washington Monument and the dome of the Capitol. It was here that an Indian was so impressed by the beauty of that wonder of architecture that he exclaimed:

"White man did not build it; Great Spirit made it!"

From the same point we obtain our first glimpse of

Mount Vernon.

Here the river is two miles wide, and the Mansion-House has a stately appearance situated about two hundred feet above the water. The tolling of the bell and the hoisting of the flag announce to the passengers that they are approaching the Home of Washington. Immediately under the bluff upon which the Mansion stands is the reservation of a few acres, which was formerly used as a deer-park. In 1887 this park was restored and stocked with fine deer, at an expense of $3,300, by the Messrs. Campbell, of St. Louis, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Robert Campbell, formerly Vice-Regent for Missouri. On the river front of the deer-park is a landing of historic interest. The commander of a British vessel during the Revolution sent a boat's crew ashore and demanded provisions, threatening in event of refusal to burn the Mansion. The frightened overseer complied with the demand, thus preventing the destruction of the house; but Washington wrote him a letter of reproof, which is still on rec-

ord, ordering, in case of another attack, "to let everything be burned rather than give aid or comfort to the enemy." The main part of the wharf was constructed by Washington, but it has been extended in consequence of the increasing shallowness of the river. From this wharf he used to load his barges with flour ground at his own mill, the famous brand, "George Washington, Mount Vernon," being so favorably known at the custom-houses as to pass without inspection.

A handsome shelter-house has recently (1891) been erected upon the wharf by the Vice-Regent for California. It not only adds an attractive feature to the landing, but offers protection from heat or storm.

Visitors are met at the landing by the courteous Superintendent, and proceed up a gentle acclivity to

THE TOMB

of him "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To the left of the road is a high, well-wooded hillside, abounding with sweet-briar, trailing arbutus, and other flowers. On the right is an open park, extending beyond the house. About half way up, in a small ravine, are several weeping willows, brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. These vividly recall the immortal epigrammatic announcement of the death of Washington, made by General Bonaparte to his army in Egypt, beginning with—

"WASHINGTON, THE FRIEND OF LIBERTY, IS DEAD!"

The Tomb is a plain brick structure, familiar, through multiplied prints, to every school-boy in the land. It was built by Washington's executors, and in pursuance of a clause in his will designating the location, and saying, "it shall be built of brick." The front of the Tomb is unpretending, with wide, arching gateway and

double iron gates, above which, upon a plain marble slab, is this inscription:

"WITHIN THIS ENCLOSURE REST THE REMAINS OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The ante-room to the vault is about twelve feet square, and here are seen the sarcophagi. The one on the right contains the remains of General Washington, and that on the left the remains of Martha his wife. In the vault at the rear repose about thirty relatives, members of the Washington, Blackburn, Corbin, Bushrod, Lewis, and Custis families.

To this vault the body of Washington was removed, April 19th, 1831, in consequence of a feeling of insecurity, a man having broken into the old tomb and stolen a skull which he claimed to be that of Washington, but which proved to be of one of the Blackburn family.

In the winter of 1832, Congress, for the second time, made an effort to effect the removal of Washington's body to the chamber under the crypt of the Capitol, originally designed for its sepulchre.

Adams, Clay, Webster, Thomas, and even Washington's venerable biographer, Chief-Justice Marshall, earnestly endeavored to secure its removal, the centennial anniversary of Washington's birth being selected for the solemn occasion. The family, however, was firm in refusal, through respect for the well-known wish of the illustrious dead.

The body was placed in the sarcophagus, where it now rests, on the 7th of October, 1837. The door of the inner vault was then closed, and the key thrown into the Potomac.

The sarcophagi which contain the remains of Gen. Washington and his wife were presented by John Struthers, of Philadelphia, and were wrought by his own hand from solid blocks of Pennsylvania marble.

Over the door of the tomb, on a plain tablet, is the inscription:

"I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE. HE THAT BELIEVETH IN ME, THOUGH HE WERE DEAD, YET SHALL HE LIVE."

The sarcophagus of Mrs. Washington is perfectly plain, with the simple words:

MARTHA,
CONSORT OF WASHINGTON,
DIED MAY 21ST, 1801; AGED 71 YEARS.

The sarcophagus of Washington is also plain, being ornamented only with the United States coat-of-arms, upon a draped flag, under which is the single word,

WASHINGTON.

One of the talons of the eagle, in the coat-of-arms, was broken off during the civil war by some eager relic-hunter, which incident suggested the outer and higher gate. This was the only outrage committed at Mount Vernon, though the unarmed pickets of both armies often met before the tomb—here, and here only, met as brothers. At the servants' request they left their arms at whatever point they entered the sacred domain, which was frequently three-quarters of a mile away, at the old Porter's Lodge.

Near the entrance of the vault are four plain white marble monuments, two in front and two on the north side. They bear the following inscriptions:

Within the vault lie buried the mortal remains of
BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.
He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 26th, 1829, aged 68.
By his side is interred his devoted wife, ANNA BLACKBURN,
who survived her beloved husband but two days, aged 60.

"The heart was broke, and aches no more."

"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided."

This humble monument to the memory of the venerated Judge and his beloved wife is placed here by her niece, the widow of his nephew, John A. Washington.

As a Judge he was wise and just. "A man of truth hating covetousness." Firm in every honorable purpose and pursuit, yet gentle, humble, and condescending. A sincere Christian, doing in all things the will of his Master, and resting his hope of eternal happiness alone on the righteousness of Jesus Christ.

Judge Washington was the son of John Augustine Washington, and the nephew of Gen'l George Washington, who appointed him one of his executors, and bequeathed him Mount Vernon.

—

Sacred to the memory of JOHN AUGUSTINE, son of Corbin and Hannah Lee Washington, and nephew of Judge Bushrod Washington, who appointed him one of his executors, and bequeathed him Mt. Vernon, where he died June 16, 1832, aged 43.

His strength of mind, his firm integrity, and pure republican principles were known to all who were familiar with him.

His mortal remains are interred within the vault, and this humble monument to his worth, his purity, and unostentatious excellence in all the relations of life, is erected by his widow.

—

Sacred to the memory of ELEANOR PARKE LEWIS, granddaughter of Mrs., & adopted daughter of General, Washington.

Reared under the roof of the Father of his Country, this lady was not more remarkable for the beauty of her person than for the superiority of her mind.

She lived to be admired, and died to be regretted on the 15th of July, 1852, in the 74th year of her age.

—

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. M. E. A. CONRAD, wife of Chas. M. Conrad, of New Orleans, daughter of Law'e and Eleanor P. Lewis, and grand-niece of Gen'l George Washington, born April

1st, 1813, at Woodlawn, Fairfax Co., Va., and died Sept. 21st, 1839, at Pass Christian, Missi., in the 27th year of her age.

Erected to the memory of a beloved wife by her husband.

If the possession of every virtue that adorns or dignifies her sex could have warded off the stroke of death, she would have been immortal, and those who mourn her untimely end are consoled by reflection that those virtues seemed better to fit her for the abode to which her spirit has fled than for that which it has abandoned.

THE OLD TOMB.

The original Tomb of Washington is on the right of the path to the house. This spot commands an extended view of the river, but has not the seclusion of the "New Tomb," which may have been the reason Washington desired the removal of the remains of the family to a new vault, which was not done for nearly thirty-two years.

The old tombstone, found several years since at "Woodlawn," a portion of Washington's estate, has been returned by Mr. Mason, then owner of Woodlawn, and placed in original position. It is a plain granite block, three feet long and two feet wide, with "Washington Family" upon it. Mrs. Elizabeth Rathbone, Vice-Regent for Michigan, on behalf of her State, has completely restored the Old Tomb, and protected it with an iron railing.

When Lafayette was "the Nation's Guest" in 1824–25, a military guard was his escort from Alexandria to visit this tomb—an event quaintly described by M. Levasseur, one of his suite: "The cannon of the fort, thundering anew, announce that Lafayette rendered homage to the ashes of Washington. * * * Simple and modest as he was during life, the tomb of the citizen-hero is scarcely perceived amid the sombre cypresses by which it is surrounded; a vault slightly elevated and sodded over, a wooden door without inscriptions, some withered and some green garlands,

From a wood-cut of the Old Tomb when Lafayette visited it in 1824.

indicate to the traveller who visits this spot the place where rest in peace the puissant arms which broke the chains of this country. At the door of the vault Mr. Custis presented Gen. Lafayette with a massive gold ring, containing some of the hair of the great man."

Near the road leading to the mansion was a magnificent primeval oak, twelve feet in circumference, called the "Washington Oak," which, in 1882, was destroyed by a storm. Its wide shelter was a favorite resting-place of the retired chieftain on returning from the wharf, where he was in the habit of superintending the loading of his barges.

OLD BRICK BARN.

The first building reached after the ascent is a large old barn, erected in 1733 by Lawrence Washington, the brother from whom Washington inherited this estate. This commodious store-house was built of bricks brought from England. It was re-roofed at great expense in 1875, and will well repay a few moments of attention, as showing that the gentlemen of the "old school" were not far behind the present time in their ideas of shelter, and that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

MANSION-HOUSE.

The Mansion-House is a wooden structure, the sidings of which are cut and painted to resemble stone. The central and main part was built by Lawrence Washington in 1743, and he called it "Mount Vernon," after his highly-esteemed superior officer in the British navy, the gallant Admiral Vernon. The cellar is ample, constructed according to the old-fashioned ideas of durability, and there seems no reason why the building should not stand five hundred years.

The parts of the house known as the North and South extensions were added by General Washington, 1784–'5. The residence, as left by Lawrence Washing-

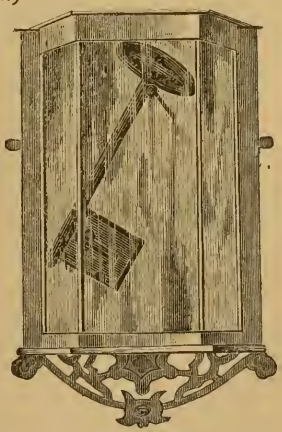
ton, had been termed a "villa;" as enlarged, with extensions, colonnades in front and back, by George Washington, it was dignified as a "Mansion House." Its length is ninety-six feet and its depth thirty feet.

THE PIAZZA

extends the entire east front of the house. It is fifteen feet wide and twenty-five feet high. Eight large square pillars support the roof, which is ornamented by a balustrade. It is paved with flags, brought from the Isle of Wight, which are twelve inches square and two and a half inches thick. The Windsor chairs—a reproduction of those used here in the days of Washington—were presented by the Vice-Regent of Louisiana. On the west are curved colonnades, leading on one side to the family kitchen, and on the other to the kitchen used on state occasions.

MAIN HALL.

(Alabama.)



Entering the central hall from the east, the first object of interest is the "Key of the Bastile," which hangs in a glass casket on the south wall.

This emblem of oppression was presented to the "great friend of Liberty" by Lafayette, immediately after the destruction of the Bastile, 1789, a compliment highly prized by Washington. In writing of it, the Marquis said: "It is a tribute which I owe as a son to my adopted father; as an aide-de-camp to my general; as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch."

This souvenir was confided to the care of that

staunch republican, Thomas Paine, who, being detained in London, consigned it to another person, with a model and drawing of the Bastile which had been ordered by Lafayette previous to his command to demolish the old prison. Paine, in writing to Washington, very happily says: "That the principles of America opened the Bastile is not to be doubted; and, therefore, the key comes to the right place."

Here, also, is a fac-simile of Marquis de Lafayette's agreement to serve in the Continental army, made in 1776 with Silas Deane at Paris. It may not be generally known that Lafayette agreed to serve without remuneration upon condition that he should be permitted to return to France whenever called by his family or King. He was then only nineteen, and his noble house would not allow him to enter our army unless he received the rank of Major-General.

In 1884, the late Mrs. Ella Smith Herbert, Vice-Regent for Alabama, procured the sword worn by Washington at Braddock's Defeat. Several years before his death he gave it to his nephew, George Lewis, from whose family it was purchased. This valuable souvenir is placed in a handsomely mounted glass case, on the north wall, and on either side are bas-relief bronze portraits of Washington and Lafayette.

Mrs. Herbert also replaced three old engravings that "hung in the passage"—The Death of Montgomery, The Battle of Bunker Hill, by Col. Trumbull, 1798, and St. Agnes, 1759. The ceiling has been renewed, and the panelled walls painted in their original tints. The old floor, being greatly worn, was in 1875 removed, and replaced by a substantial double floor (the under layer being of yellow pine, and the upper of solid oak with black walnut bordering), by Mrs. Hannah B. Farnsworth, late Vice-Regent for Michigan.

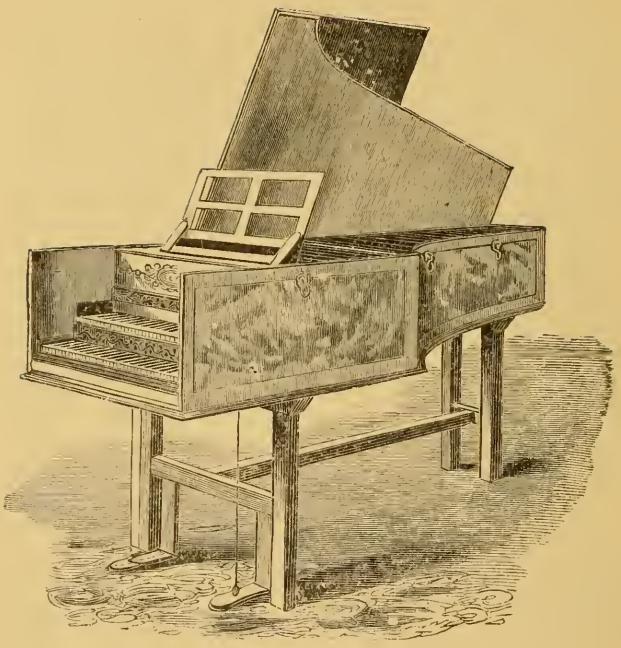
On the right of the pillar, between the Music-Room and West Parlor, in a velvet-lined case, is the sword of Washington, willed by him to his nephew, George Steptoe Washington. It was deposited at Mount Vernon, 1892, by the heirs of the late George W. Riggs, of Washington, D. C. In a similar case on the left of the pillar is Washington's sword, bequeathed by him to Bushrod Washington. Presented to Mount Vernon by W. H. Havemeyer, of New York.

The table in the corner, on which the Visitor's Register is placed, once belonged to William A Washington, nephew of the General, and was presented by the Vice-Regent for West Virginia. On the other side stands Washington's hall table,—mahogany with marble top. Presented by the late Regent, Mrs. Macalester Laughton.

The old-style wainscotings and the designs of cornice and ceiling of this hall and the two rooms on either side—this being the old part of the house—will attract general attention. The view from the east door commands the Potomac, or Pedhammock ["They are coming"], as the Indians named this noble stream. The generous lawn, gardens, and encircling forests on the west present a scene of equal beauty. The ponderous brass knocker on the west door of the hall, which has been lifted by so many illustrious guests, presents a dignified individuality markedly in contrast with the giddy, jingling bell of modern times. On the step outside the door is a pair of the once indispensable "scrapers," contemporary with the stately knocker.

STAIRWAY.

The stairway leading from the main hall is divided into three sections, and is broad, but severely plain. On the first landing is an old clock, a gift from New-Jersey.



THE HARPSICHORD.

THE EAST PARLOR, OR MUSIC ROOM,

(*Ohio,*)

has been allotted to Ohio, and tastefully furnished in the style of the Revolution through the efforts of the Vice-Regent, who has restored this room with historical fidelity. Washington had the elegant blue tapestry significantly decorated with musical instruments. The cord lambrequins, the tambour-worked muslin curtains, with gilt cornices surmounted by the American Eagle, are copies of the original furnishings. The handsome cabinet, pier-table, and chairs, bearing the Washington crest, were manufactured in the Queen City. The dainty designs of the ceiling and the delicate tints of the walls are faithfully reproduced. In this room is

Washington's silver-mounted rosewood flute, purchased from a relative. Here, also, are the harpsichord and music-stool, the first President's bridal present to Eleanor Parke Custis, his adopted daughter. The harpsichord was given to the Association by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis. It was an elegant piece of furniture a century ago, and was ordered from London at a cost of one thousand dollars. The guitar, or "citra" as it is called in the old instruction book which accompanied it, belonged to Washington's first cousin, Mrs. Fauntleroy *née* Sarah Ball. Purchased from her granddaughter. The Venetian mirror is of the same style as that which hung there in the time of Washington, and the card table is one at which Washington and Lafayette played whist.

Over the door leading to the banquet hall are two swords, presented by General U. S. Grant.

In the cabinet will be seen a plan of the tiles of the piazza at Mount Vernon, drawn by Washington, with his written instructions, from Philadelphia to his nephew in regard to having it repaired during his absence. Washington's spectacles, presented by his great grand-niece, Mrs. Mary Byrd Dallas. A Pallissy china figure which belonged to him, and was purchased from one of the family. The glass preserve dish and champagne glasses were owned by Washington. A plate of Owarroo china which belonged to Mrs. Fauntleroy. Two dishes of blue and gold, part of Mrs. Washington's dessert set, a gift from the late Mr. W. W. Corcoran.

BANQUET HALL.

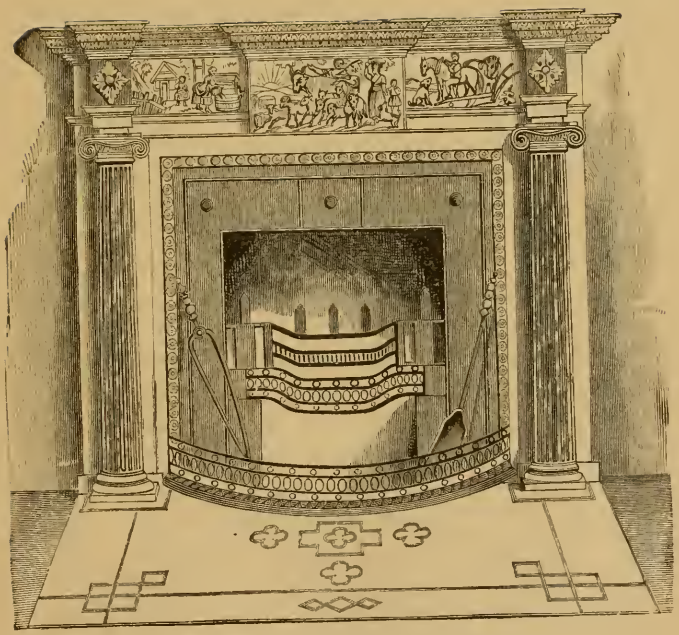
(*New York.*)

The Music Room opens into the north extension, or Banquet Hall, which has been assigned to the Vice-Regent of New York for that State, and in its day was a princely *salon*. Lafayette, Rochambeau, L'Enfant, Bris-

sot, Hamilton, Thomson, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Moustier, Henry, Monroe, Henry Lee, Dr. Craik, D'Yrujo, Morris, Mason, Dr. Thornton, the artists Houdon, C. W. Peale, Trumbull, Latrobe, Pine and many of the great generals of the Revolution honored it with their presence. The high ceiling is white, ornamented with stucco-work. The design comprises a large circular centre-piece, bordered with an arabesque pattern. Irregular-shaped panels complete the oblong, and in each panel are implements and emblems of agriculture. Enclosing all is a rich border of intertwining, grape and laurel. The walls, of beautiful colonial buff, are finished with a deep indented frieze, decorated with festoons of leaves, and bordered with a narrow carving, below which is a band of delicate gray, with white stucco-ornaments.

This room was completed in 1784, and it is said the first paper was hung upon its walls by illustrious hands. It was at the time of Lafayette's third visit to America, and he, with several French noblemen, were at Mount Vernon. A ball was to be given in their honor. The paper, imported from England, had arrived but the upholsterer failed to appear, greatly to the annoyance of the hostess. The gallant Marquis, with his national enthusiasm, exclaimed: "Madame, do not despair; see, here are three able-bodied men who will readily accomplish it." Whereupon the work of paper-hanging was commenced by the visitors, who were promptly and efficiently assisted by General Washington.

An elaborately carved mantel-piece of Carrara marble, with Sienna marble columns, is the chief ornament of this room. This exquisite work has been attributed to Canova. It was wrought in Italy, and presented to Washington by Mr. Samuel Vaughan, an English gentleman. On its passage from Italy it fell into the



MANTEL, STATE DINING-ROOM.—(See p. 27.)

hands of French pirates, who, upon discovering that it was intended for George Washington, sent it uninjured to its destination. It has received less respectful treatment from unknown land pirates, for its delicately carved figures and ornaments have been mutilated and broken by relic-hunters. Strange to say, this and other kinds of reckless desecration are frequently indulged in by persons who visit Mount Vernon, in spite of the watchful care of the Superintendent and his associates.

An elegant old hand-carved mahogany sideboard, with heavy bevelled glass doors, is in this room, and in it are placed valuable relics, among them being a a large rose china punch-bowl, owned by General Washington. Presented by Mrs. J. V. R. Townsend, V. R. for New York, on behalf of her State.

Above the side-board are placed three interesting water-color paintings, presented by the Vice-Regent for California. They are grouped about a frame containtaining the Washington coat of arms, and an illuminated key to the paintings, as follows :

"Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, England, was formerly the home of the Washington family.

"Great Brington Church, Northamptonshire, contains some tombs of the Washingtons. One bears the shield of the family—the three stars, the bars, and the three mullets.

"The Washington Cottage, in the Parish of Little Brington, is also associated with the Washingtons. On a tablet over the door is this inscription : 'The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. A. D. 1606.'"

A large mahogany table, of the style from which banquets were served here a century ago, stands in the centre and is used by the Association in council.

On a massive rosewood table, under a large glass with heavy silver mountings, is

cut from the granite stones of the demolished prison. It was presented to Washington by Lafayette. Accompanying it is a plan of the interior of the prison, with its approaches, which affords a trustworthy study of this celebrated blood-stained pile.

The two elegant mirrors, more than a hundred and fifty years old, were given by one of the Van Rensselaer family.

Upon the mantel are a pair of porcelain vases and an old French mantel clock, all once the property of Washington. The vases were made at the first porcelain manufactory in Philadelphia, near Schuylkill river. They are decorated with painted medallions of scenes from Don Quixote, naval battle, etc., with gilded griffin handles and highly burnished gold bases. Presented by the Vice-Regent for New York.

The clock has the old-fashioned bull's-eye face, with brass hands. The works are enclosed by four columns of black marble, rising from a marble base, and supporting a white marble top-piece, which is adorned with buhl work, with the American eagle. Made by Breul, of Paris. Presented by Mrs. Eliza B. Woodward, Vice-Regent for Kentucky. These were purchased at the Philadelphia sale in December, 1890.

Upon the mantel is also an extremely pretty photographic copy of a pastel portrait of Nellie Custis, when a girl. Presented by Mrs. Winder, Vice-Regent for New Hampshire.

Above the mantel is the mirror that originally hung in this room. This handsome relic is four feet ten inches high and three feet wide. The frame is gilt and composed of two fluted columns, supporting a top-piece, surmounted by two urns, and an American eagle with out-spread wings in the centre. Under the top-piece is a glass panel, painted black with gold

tracery, in the centre of which is a white scroll bearing the Washington coat-of-arms. Between the pillars on each side of the mirror is a glass panel, painted black with gilt tracings. The mirror itself has been broken, but the original pieces have been put together so as to nearly fill out the space. This rare piece was inherited by Lawrence Washington from General Washington.

Purchased at the Philadelphia sale in December, 1890, by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

An interesting history is given of the two mahogany tripods, or flower-stands, which have lately been returned to the place they occupied during the lifetime of Washington.

Dr. William Thornton was an intimate friend of the first President, and on the occasion of his marriage, took his bride to Mt. Vernon, and when they were leaving the General suggested making them a wedding present. The young wife replied that some memento of the house would be more highly prized than any other gift, whereupon she was requested to select some article, and she chose the tripods, which were given her. At her death they passed to a friend; but were finally sold to the generous sons of the late Mrs. Robert Campbell, Vice-Regent for Missouri, who restored them to the Banquet Hall, after obtaining proofs of their authenticity, certified to before a notary public.

Over one door hangs a fine copy of Stuart's Washington, and over another a copy of Trumbull's portrait, representing him in Continental uniform; both pictures having been painted and presented by J. R. Lambdin, a Philadelphia artist.

Above the door opening upon the piazza is a silken banner bearing the royal arms of England. This souvenir was presented to the Association by General Grant, and has been framed and glazed to preserve it from injury.

On the right of the door leading to the music room is a fine miniature of Washington, presented to the Association in 1889, by Samuel P. Avery, of N. Y. The inscription on a brass plate gives its history: "Painted by Henry Bone, R. A., Enamel Painter to the King. London, May, 1825. From the original by Gilbert Stuart, painted from life for the Marquis of Lansdowne, Philadelphia, April, 1796."

At the left of the door is a piece of printed cotton with representations of the storming of the Bastile.

Through the Vice-Regent for New York the late Walton White Evans, of New Rochelle, grandson of a member of Washington's staff, and an eminent civil engineer and graceful writer, presented the woven reproduction of the Stuart head—a triumph of the French loom—and the exquisite water-color copy of Elizabeth Sharpless' miniature, which hang in this room. Beneath the latter is the matchless eulogium, credited to Richardson—a most remarkable tribute to

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

On the west side of the room is the famous equestrian portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale,

"*WASHINGTON BEFORE YORKTOWN*,"

which was presented to the ladies of the "Mount Vernon Association" in June, 1873, by the heirs of that distinguished artist. Few other pictures of the great man elicited so much approval from his contemporaries, and this valuable canvas could not be placed amid more harmonious associations.

It presents the Captain in the zenith of his glory, and at a moment when all the force of the commander is called forth in the act of rebuking a subordinate for perilous neglect of duty. The accompanying portraits of Hamilton, Lafayette, Knox, Lincoln, and Rocham-

beau greatly enhance the picture. The elegant walnut frame of this painting was made from a tree grown upon the farm of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. The artist executed this painting with the hope of placing it in the Rotunda of the National Capitol.

At the right of the picture, in a glass case, is a copy, by Clark Mills, of Houdon's bust; and at the left hangs a portrait of David Rittenhouse, engraved by E. Savage from the painting by C. W. Peale. It belonged to Washington, but was sold with other effects in 1802, and in 1886 was presented to the Association, through the Vice-Regent for Maine, by James K. Cleary, of Washington, D. C.

Below the portrait is a foot-bench, that formerly belonged to Washington, having been in his pew at Old Trinity Church, New York. It was purchased directly afterwards by Mr. Van Horn, and presented by his descendant, Mrs. Julia Norrie Beach, of New York city. Near by stands the tripod used by Washington when a youth; and in a standard of swinging frames are preserved a number of autograph letters written by General and Mrs. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, Nellie Custis, and others.

WEST PARLOR.

(Illinois.)

The work of restoring this room, assumed by the State of Illinois, has been handsomely achieved. When in 1878 it was discovered that the ceiling, so badly cracked, was in danger of falling, competent artists were employed, and the removal of the stucco ornamentation successfully accomplished. The 2,800 small stucco leaves, radiating from the centre of the ceiling, with every available fragment of the old material, were replaced after the removal of the plaster with the most satisfactory result.

The mantel is surmounted by the family coat-of-arms. The description is as follows: Crest—"A raven, with wings issuing out of a ducal coronet; shield with heraldic colors, two red bars across it, and above three spur-rowels; the three stars indicate the filial distinction of the third son." Some writers conclude that the origin of the flag of the United States of America may be traced to this coat-of-arms, but evidence is wanting to support their pleasing theories. The quaint dark painting over the mantel, "Admiral Vernon before Carthagena," is the only picture which was left in the Mansion by the Washington family. It was presented to Lawrence Washington by Admiral Vernon, in recognition of his services to the Admiral in 1741. The cornices and brass supports for the curtains are as old as the Mansion, and a curious old mirror bears a memorial device, with the initials "G. W."

In response to an appeal from Mrs. Elizabeth Willard Barry, late Vice-Regent of Illinois, made in 1880, Senator Edmond de La Fayette, grandson of General Lafayette, sent to Mount Vernon a chair. It is of the XVIth century; it was from the Castle Chavagnac, Auvergne, France, where General Lafayette was born September 6th, 1757. Other chairs in this room were

used by the Washington family, and were originally covered with leather, a piece of which, deposited in a frame, presents the style. A few gold threads from General Washington's epaulettes are in like manner preserved. Among the well-chosen engravings on the walls is a beautiful full-length portrait of Louis XVI in robes of state. This is from the same plate as the one sent to General Washington by his most Christian Majesty, with many expressions of regard, through Colonel David Humphreys in 1786. It is in a tastefully designed frame, on which in bold relief are the arms and initials of Louis XVI and of Washington.

Through the present Vice-Regent of Illinois, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, the eminent and enthusiastic collector of Americana, contributed, in 1890, a valuable set of sixty engraved portraits of the Continental generals of the Revolution. For the accommodation of visitors they have been arranged in a handsome standard with swinging frames, and placed in the Banquet Hall.

FAMILY DINING-ROOM.

(South Carolina.)

This room, on the south side of the main hall, has been assigned to the Vice-Regent of South Carolina, who has restored it to the condition left by General Washington, and furnished it handsomely and appropriately, the funds having been subscribed by that State. The walls are very delicately colored, and the ceiling is in arabesque pattern, low bas-relief neutral tints and gilding. The floor is waxed and polished, and upon it is a heavy Persian rug. The large antique brass fire-irons are from the old Rutledge home; also the brass fender, which was given by Mrs. Ann B. Reese, of Tennessee, a member of that family. An old-fashioned corner cupboard is filled with china, a reproduction of

the set presented to Mrs. Washington by officers of the French fleet in 1792. This china is decorated with the Washington coat-of-arms and a chain wreath enclosing the names of the fifteen States then forming the Union, Kentucky and New Hampshire having been added to the old thirteen. A life-size bust of Washington, wearing the emblematic jewel of a Grand Master, presented by the Masons of South Carolina, is placed on a polished column of palmetto wood. The city of Charleston gave a bust portrait, in oil, of General Pickens; one of General Francis Marion was presented by the ladies of Charleston; one of General Moultrie was given by the Society of the Cincinnati of South Carolina; one of Baron de Kalb was a gift from the German Friendly Society, and one of General Sumter, presented by the city of Columbia. These portraits form a brilliant group of heroes of the war of American Independence. A portrait, by J. R. Lambdin, of Miss Cunningham, first Regent, is also in this room.

The sideboard in this room belonged to General Washington, and was in use during his life at Mount Vernon. This interesting relic was presented by Mrs. Robert E. Lee, for Mount Vernon, to Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, Vice-Regent for the District of Columbia, who considerately placed it in the family dining-room.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S SITTING ROOM.

(*Georgia.*)

To the State of Georgia was assigned the room east of this, which before the building of the extension was Washington's library. It is probable the account he gave his brother of the battle of Monongahela was penned in this little room. It is a spirited description of a battle, and remarkable as written by one of the chief actors in it without mentioning his own name. It is accepted as the only authentic account of that

sanguinary engagement written in America. Here was also written the Farewell Address, delivered at Annapolis Dec. 23, 1783.

It was generously furnished by Mrs. Margaret Gardner Gould, of Augusta, Georgia. "The Washington Family," painted and engraved by E. Savage, was presented by the Vice-Regent. On the walls is an approved photograph of Miss Pamela Cunningham. She was deeply impressed with the idea that the care of the house and tomb of Washington should be confided to the women of this country. Under the *nom de plume* of "The Southern Matron," her appeals aroused a widespread interest, calling forth immediate practical enthusiasm throughout the Union, and notably the assistance of Edward Everett. Miss Cunningham was refined and cultivated—endowed with untiring energy and remarkable executive ability—though an invalid, accomplished a great national work. She devoted many years of her life to the organization and establishment of "The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," displaying fine discrimination in calling to her aid, as Vice-Regents, women of dignity, ability, and patriotism.

THE LIBRARY.

(*Massachusetts.*)

Through a small hall, the Library, or south extension, is reached. This room was designed by Washington, and is so plain as to seem to have no design at all. It is square, and has two large windows opening to the floor, which lead to the south portico. This portico in 1875 was restored, and so very exactly does it resemble the old structure that it is thought by many to be the original one. From it a fine view is had of the river, the lawn, and of both tombs.

The Library is in the charge of the Vice-Regent for the "Old Bay State," who appropriately furnished it. Upon the high carved mantel is an old-style clock of black and white marble, flanked by glass candelabra. The cabinet miniatures of General and Mrs. Wash-

ington, which hang on either side, were presented by Nathan Appleton, of Boston. Beneath that of Washington hangs an admirable eulogy, which was presented to the Association by the late General R. C. Schenck.

"This tribute to the memory of George Washington was written at his grave in 1833, by Dr. Andrew Reed, an English philanthropist, and left by him with the ladies of the General's family. Dr. Reed asks: 'How could the people suffer Mount Vernon to pass into ruin? Surely it is a thing impossible!'"

WASHINGTON,
The Brave, The Wise, The Good;
WASHINGTON,
Supreme in War, in Council, and in Peace.
WASHINGTON,

Valiant	Discreet	Confident
without	without	without
Ambition;	Fear;	Presumption;

WASHINGTON,
In Disaster, Calm; In Success, Moderate; In All, Himself.
WASHINGTON,
The Hero, The Patriot, the Christian;
The Father of Nations, The Friend of Mankind;
who,
When he had won all, renounced all,
and sought,
In the Bosom of his Family and of Nature,
Retirement,
And, in the Hope of Religion,
Immortality.

Of the articles originally here there remains a fine plaster head of Lafayette, a reproduction by Houdon of the cast used for the bust ordered from him by Virginia for the Capitol at Richmond. An interesting painting which hangs on the west wall was also formerly at Mount Vernon, and has been presented to the Massachusetts room by Hon. Theodore Lyman, of Boston. It is "The Great Falls of the Potomac," painted by the English artist, Beck, from a point selected by General Washington, and was purchased for Mr. Isaac P.

Davis, Boston, at the sale of furniture, Mount Vernon, 1800.

There are five chairs, two of which belonged to Mount Vernon, an old table, a handsome secretary, a Washington autograph letter, and in the ample book-cases many volumes of Washingtoniana.

In 1890, Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, made a valuable donation to the Library which has excited much curiosity and comment. It is a set of twenty volumes of Prevost's 'Histoire Generale du Voyage,' elegantly bound in leather with the initials *G. W.*, surmounted by a crown, stamped in gilt on the cover. In the first volume is the only clue to what must have been an adventurous history—a written inscription without date:

"Waſ intended for Gen'l Waſhington by Marquiſs Rochambeau, but a Britiſh cruiſer saved it for me. London, A. D."

The books for many years were in the collection of J. Goldsborough Bruff, of Washington, at the sale of whose effects they were purchased by Prof. Goode.

Near the book-case, in a swinging frame, elaborately carved, is a copy of *Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser* for September 19, 1796. This was presented by G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and contains the proof of Washington's Farewell Address with corrections in his own handwriting.

The library is deceptive; it is not so meaningless, with its simple wainscoting, as it seems. It is a room within rooms—in a word, three sides of it are closets; seventeen are known—panel closets for silver, little closets in corners near the floor and near the ceiling—closets within closets.

In the days of Washington this room was by far the most attractive in the Mansion. Aside from the interest connected with such a man's study, here were bestowed some of the rarest relics of the Revolutionary

struggle—swords, pistols, guns, the compass made by David Rittenhouse, spy-glasses, sashes, velvet saddle-housings, and numerous other articles of personal property associated with different campaigns. Here stood the "tambour secretary and circular chair," by will devised "to my companion-in-arms and intimate friend. Dr. Craik." The "iron chest" stood in one corner—a repository of valuables; among them were the silver badge of the Order of Cincinnati, and the gold badge of the same Order, presented by the French officers. The most important and interesting of its contents was the gold medal ordered by the Continental Congress for Washington in 1776, upon the evacuation of the city of Boston by the British army. This was the first medallic memorial of this country, and can have no rival in historic value. It was purchased from a member of the Washington family by fifty citizens of Boston and presented to that city on the centenary of the event it commemorates, March 17, 1876.

It was doubtless in the library, in the presence of his family, and surrounded by so many silent witnesses of his former services, that on the 14th of April, 1789. Washington received from Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, the official announcement of his election as President of the United States.

LAFAYETTE'S ROOM.
(*New Jersey.*)

The first room on the left, opening into the upper hall, is known as the "Lafayette Room," in honor of the Marquis, who occupied it on each of his visits to Mount Vernon. It was allotted to and furnished by the Vice-Regent of New Jersey. The bureau was placed there when the room was fitted up for its distinguished occupant; and the small dressing-case was in the room which Lafayette occupied at the residence of General Elias Dayton, whom he visited at Elizabethtown, New

Jersey. Upon the wall is a small fruit-piece embroidered in silk, a contribution by a descendant of the fair dame who so deftly wrought it during the Revolution. There is an engraving, by Ormsby, of Stuart's full length portrait of Washington, from the picture which was painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne; also an engraving by Buttre, after Wollaston, from the portrait of Martha Washington, known as the "Bride of Mount Vernon." The latter is a wonderfully beautiful face, with the well-drawn eyes for which this artist was distinguished in his pictures of women; but it is often criticised, because it gives the effect of her being a tall woman. She is represented as having just stepped from the piazza at Mount Vernon. A very fine engraving, by Leroux, of Ary Scheffer's portrait of Lafayette is in this room. The original, presented to the United States in 1822, is in the Hall of Representatives. It was painted at Chateau La Grange during a visit of the artist to his friend. There is also a handsome portrait, in India ink, of Lord Chatham, and an engraved head of Baron Steuben.

RIVER ROOM.

(Pennsylvania.)

The second room was a guest-chamber in the time of Washington. It was refitted by the late Regent, Mrs. Lily L. Macalester Laughton, with antique furniture, part of which was used by Washington in Pennsylvania. The bedstead is the one he slept upon on his march to Valley Forge, to take possession of his headquarters for the miserable winter of 1777–8. The chair immediately opposite the door was used by Washington in the Executive Mansion at Philadelphia, and presented by Col. Frank M. Etting of that city. Two of the chairs were the property of Elias Boudinot, President of Congress in 1782, appointed by Washington third Director of the United States Mint.

The corner chair belonged to one of the earliest Puritan settlers; and the handsome old mahogany chair was owned by Benjamin Franklin, and deposited by the Regent, in whose family it was long an heirloom. There are several valuable engravings, a full-length Washington, also a Jefferson, and a rare engraving of Canova's statue of Washington, ordered by the State of North Carolina in 1814, and destroyed at the burning of the Court-House of Raleigh in 1830. Washington is seated, and presented in the costume of an old Roman, holding in his hand a stone tablet, upon which he has begun to inscribe laws, and, with his sword under his feet, he is leaving in the past the chieftain and becoming the statesman. The inscription is—

"Giorgio Washington.

"Alla Grande Nazione degli Stati Uniti di America.

"Antonio Canova."

GUEST-CHAMBER.

(*Delaware.*)

The small room on the east front of the hall was allotted to the Vice-Regent of Delaware, and it is furnished with revolutionary relics. On the south side of the hall is

MISS CUSTIS' ROOM.

(*Maryland.*)

This room has been given to Maryland, and was furnished by the late Vice-Regent, assisted by other ladies, of that State. It was formerly occupied by Eleanor Custis. The wash-stand and one of the chairs were sent from the old Carroll seat, Doughragen Manor-house, by the grandsons of that dauntless signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

GREEN ROOM.

(*West Virginia.*)

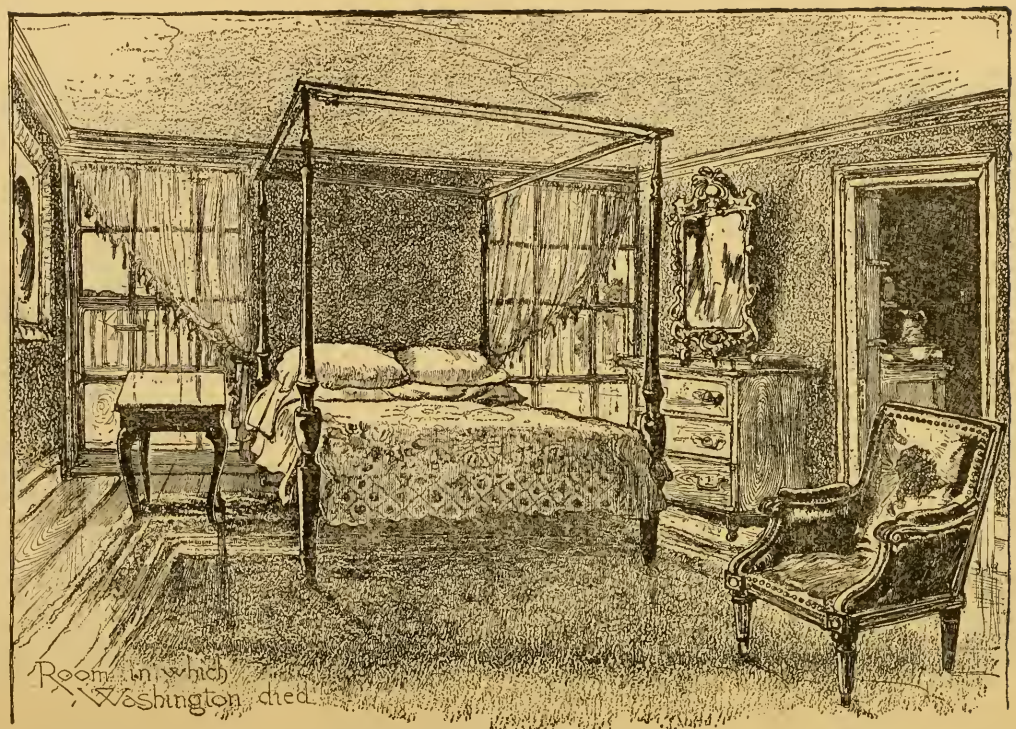
To West Virginia has been given the adjoining room, the windows of which command the river and the

Maryland shore. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, is a descendant of the Washington and Dandridge families, and the articles she has placed here are relics of the Revolution. The handsomely carved bedstead came from Eltham, on the York river, the residence of Colonel Bassett, brother-in-law of Martha Washington. It stood in the room always occupied by Washington, and upon it John Custis, the only son of Mrs. Washington, died.

Young Custis was aide-de-camp to Washington, who, at the time of his fatal illness, was at Yorktown. He arrived at Eltham "time enough," he wrote to Lafayette, "to see poor Mr. Custis breathe his last." He was very devoted to his stepson, and, turning to his young widow, he said: "From this hour I adopt your two younger children as my own." These were Eleanor Parke Custis, two years and a half old, and George Washington Parke Custis, about six months old; and, through the fatherly care of the great chief, they never had occasion to realize that they had been so early left orphans.

The two elegant mahogany chairs were once the property of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and were afterwards owned by his son, President W. H. Harrison. An old arm-chair and the mirror over the mantel were the property of William Augustine Washington, oldest nephew, and one of the executors of Washington's will. Upon the walls are three small pictures, colored crayons: one is a view of "Wakefield," the birthplace of Washington in Westmoreland Co., Va.; also Durand's engraving of Stuart's Washington.

Copies in oil of fine old portraits of Mrs. Betty Lewis and of Lawrence Washington were added in 1888.



(*By permission of* THE CENTURY CO.)

THE ROOM IN WHICH WASHINGTON DIED.

(*Virginia.*)

The apartment in which Washington died is assigned to Virginia. It is a bed-room of medium size. On the right is a large fire-place, in which is observed the Washington coat-of-arms. On the left is a dressing-room and an ample linen closet; on the south are two large windows which may be slid back into the wall, and reach to the floor. They open upon the roof of the portico, and command a beautiful view. Every article of furniture in this room was used by General Washington. The bedstead is the one upon which he died. The two gilt brackets and a gilt-framed mirror were originally at Mount Vernon. These are intrusted, through the Vice-Regent for Virginia, to the care of the Ladies' Association by General G. W. P. Custis Lee. The old arm-chair was the favorite seat of Mrs. Washington. The hair trunk, studded with brass nails and marked "1775," with brass plate engraved "G. W.," was General Washington's coach trunk.

The small dressing-stand, with mirror and toilet boxes, was used by Mrs. Washington upon her toilet-table. These extremely interesting relics were presented to the Association by Mrs. G. R. Goldsborough.

The same lady has also presented to the Virginia room the two worsted cushions worked by Mrs. Washington for her granddaughter, Eliza P. Custis.

The portrait of Washington was copied by Mr. Elder from an original miniature, which belonged to his brother, Charles Washington. The embroidered dimity chair-cover is the work of Frances Washington Ball, niece of the General; and was presented by her grandson's wife, the Vice-Regent for Virginia.

The linen counterpane on the bed was made of flax grown in Kentucky while that State was yet a part of

Virginia. It was spun, woven, and embroidered by Miss Ann Barnes Harrison, afterwards Mrs. Nathaniel Cox, and grandmother of the Vice-Regent for Louisiana.

The compass was the gift of Judge Ball, and was long used by Washington. The candle-stand was presented by Major B. P. Noland. The liquor-case was presented to Washington by Lord Fairfax. A peculiar friendship existed between the old nobleman and the young surveyor, who was commissioned by Lord Fairfax to make surveys of his property beyond the Blue Ridge. On the wall in the hall is an interesting relic—a newspaper published in New York, in which was the first announcement in that State of the death of Washington. The following extract may be of interest. Its decorous utterances of profound grief are quite Addisonian, and illustrate the stilted style and ceremonial of the times:

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, N. Y.,
SATURDAY, *Dec.* 21*st*, 1799.

We feel a ſenſation of ſorrow which no language of ours can ſufficiently deſcribe when we record the diſtreſſing intelligence that

On Saturday, the 14th inſtant,
Died ſuddenly
At his ſeat, Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.
"A Corinthian pillar in the Temple of Immortality!"
Mature in Years,
Covered with Glory,
and rich in the affections of the American people.

(Reader, whoever thou art, in whatever part of the world reſident, mourn with us the death of the friend of liberty and man; the ſaviour of his country, the defender of her rights—the warrior, the ſtateſman, and the private citizen; who never ſwerved from the paths of rectitude in the tour of duty, never arrogated to himself unwarrantable power, though placed in ſituations to command it, and whoſe every action tended to the public good, from his early days to the end of his existence. It were in vain for us to attempt to delineate all the virtues of this great man in a newspaper paragraph; to thoſe more acquainted with the particulars of his life we reſign the taſk of enumerating each particular excellence, but to us it belongs to record in general terms the good qualities ſo univer-

ſally reſpected, whether in public or retired life. In the field, in the cabinet, or aſ a private individual of the community, he commanded univerſal admiration and eſteem. In every ſenſe of the word, he was a man whoſe like we ſhall probably never again be permitted to ſee, and whoſe virtues will be held in everlaſting remembrance.)

The following is the most particular account of this mournful event we have yet seen:

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated December 15th.

"I mention to you the truly melancholy event of the death of our much beloved GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON. He made his exit last night between the hours of 11 and 12, after a ſhort but painful illneſs of 23 hours. The diſorder of which he died is by ſome called Crupe, by others an Inflammatory Quinſey, a diſorder lately ſo mortal among children in this place, and I believe not until this year known to attack perſons at the age of maturity.

"My information I have from Dr. Dick, who was called in at a late hour. Alexandria is making arrangements to ſhow its high eſteem for him. We are all cloſe to our houſes, and act as we ſhould do if one of our family had departed. The bells are to toll daily until he is buried, which will not be until Wedneſday or Thurſday. He died perfectly in his ſenſes, and from Dr. Dick's account perfectly resigned. He informed them he had no fear of death, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public buſiness was but two days behindhand."

In 1892 Mrs. Hearst, V. R. for California, purchased, to be placed in this room, a chair which bears this inscription: "The well-authenticated tradition of this chair states that it stood beside the death-bed of Washington; that an open Bible lay upon it, from which Mrs. Washington was tearfully reading to the dying man. This history has been carefully traced, and there is no reason for doubt."

THE ROOM IN WHICH MRS. WASHINGTON DIED.
(Wisconsin.)

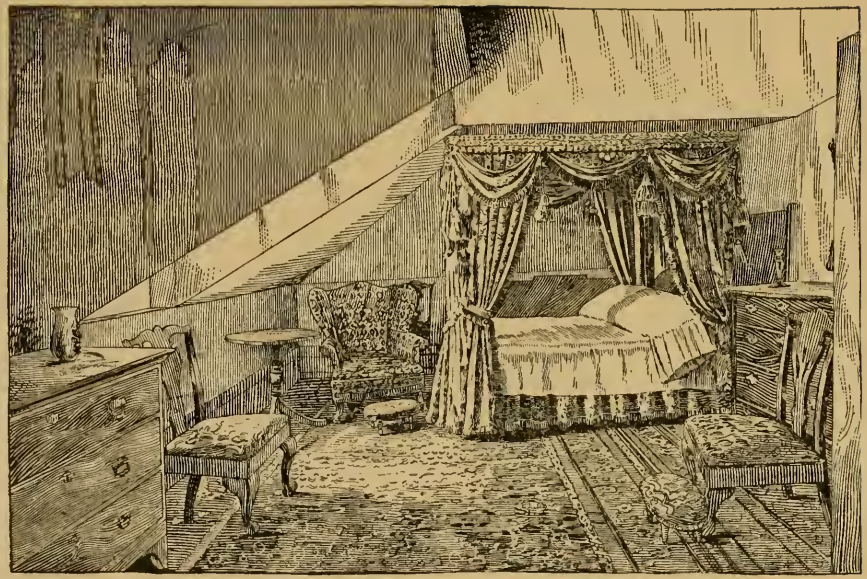
A small stairway leads to the room above, used by the widow of Washington from the day of his death until May, 1801, a year and a half afterwards, when she, too, died.

This room has one piece of the original furniture, the small plain mahogany corner toilet-stand; but it has been very elegantly refitted by Mrs. Mitchell, Vice-Regent from Wisconsin. Every piece of furniture has been reproduced in mahogany. The carpet, of home

manufacture, has been replaced by rugs made in this country in the style of those days. The old gay calico bed-hangings are copied in softest woolen cretonne, and lined with rose-colored rep-silk. These hangings are finished with fringe and caught with heavy cord and tassels; the elegant chairs are upholstered with the same material; the pillow-cases are reproduced with an embroidered crest and the initials, M. W. Upon a Bible-stand in the room is the coat-of-arms, with motto, "*Exitus acta probat*," and on one of the bureaux is a work-box and a pair of small white vases, decorated with a simple spray of rose-colored hyacinths.

Martha Washington was a woman distinguished even among those dames of strong character whom the trials of the Revolution developed. She was beautiful, intelligent, dignified, and practical. She was often with her husband at headquarters, and in after time said she had heard the first and the last gun of every campaign during the seven years' struggle. The soldiers were devoted to her, never forgetting how she cheered and encouraged them at Valley Forge, at Morristown, and at Newburgh. A model Virginia housewife, presiding over her generous board with a gracious charm peculiar to her, and through which she won the admiration of all who knew her as wife of the Chief Magistrate. During the eighteen months that she survived her beloved husband the lonely mourner passed much of her time by the window of her room. There, tenderly cared for by her affectionate family and devoted servants, she sat by the window, because from it alone could she command a view of her husband's resting-place:

"Gazing through the morning's light,
At noon-tide, looking fondly down—
Peering forth in sombre night—
Or when the leaves are green or brown;
Or when the snow soft shrouds the mound,
Where lies the sleeper under ground."



THE ROOM IN WHICH MRS. WASHINGTON DIED.

"Looking and longing over there, with faith
That in some golden hour, his spirit, robed
In drapery of light, and winged with love,
Should come to her with blessings in his eyes,
And sweetly feed, with old-time rapturous smiles,
Her famished soul. O, wondrous, wondrous Love!
Which dieth not with death, nor yet hath life
Save with the living. Thou Mystery of Universe!"

There are five other small rooms on the third floor. They are half-stories and lighted by dormer windows. The northeast room has been fitted up with handsome furniture of the period of the Revolution. It contains a beautifully carved bedstead, two elegant chairs, a bureau, a quaint shaving mirror—all of solid mahogany. The linen used in this chamber was spun and woven by a lady of the patriotic old State of Connecticut in the seventieth year of her life.

NORTH CAROLINA ROOM.

The northwest room has been furnished by the Vice-Regent for North Carolina with old mahogany furniture, most of it nearly one hundred years old. In it are two chairs which were used when the Legislature of North Carolina, with Governor Martin, met with the administrative board of the Moravian Church at Salem, North Carolina, in 1781. These chairs were donated by the Board to the North Carolina Room.

It contains also a beautiful dressing-table and toilet-stand of dark mahogany—reproductions of that time.

MAINE ROOM.

At the Council of 1885 the Upper North Chamber, above the Banquet Hall, was assigned to Maine. The Vice-Regent for that State, Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, met with such prompt and generous response from the citizens of that State that she was, within the year, enabled to furnish it in harmonious style. The furniture, all of the date of the Revolution, was chiefly

collected in Virginia. Upon the walls there is an old French engraved portrait of Washington, also a curious old print called "The Shade at the Tomb." The walls are painted colonial buff, and upon the floor is a Persian rug.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ROOM.

Of the five small guest-chambers in the old part of the Mansion, the Vice-Regent of the District of Columbia has had charge of the one on the southwest, and has furnished it, through her efforts, with exceptionally interesting articles. Two mahogany chairs belonged to Mount Vernon. The bureau was owned by the Calvert family. The bedstead and little toilet-mirror are more than a century old, having been in use at "Mount Airy," the home of the Tayloes, in Virginia.

CUPOLA.

From the small square hall (third floor) is a winding stairway to the cupola, which is octagonal.

The view from this elevation is sweeping and grand. The Potomac seems almost to surround the estate in its majestic bend. Fort Washington appears to have drawn nearer. Looking west, the Virginia hills are beautifully defined, and three-quarters of a mile away is seen the old porter's lodge, which marks the boundary of the present estate. Leading thither, from the lawn gate, is an avenue, a pleasant shaded drive in former days. The undergrowth has been removed and the trees trimmed, so as to leave an unobstructed view of the lodge; and in 1887 the old drive was restored.

WEST LAWN.

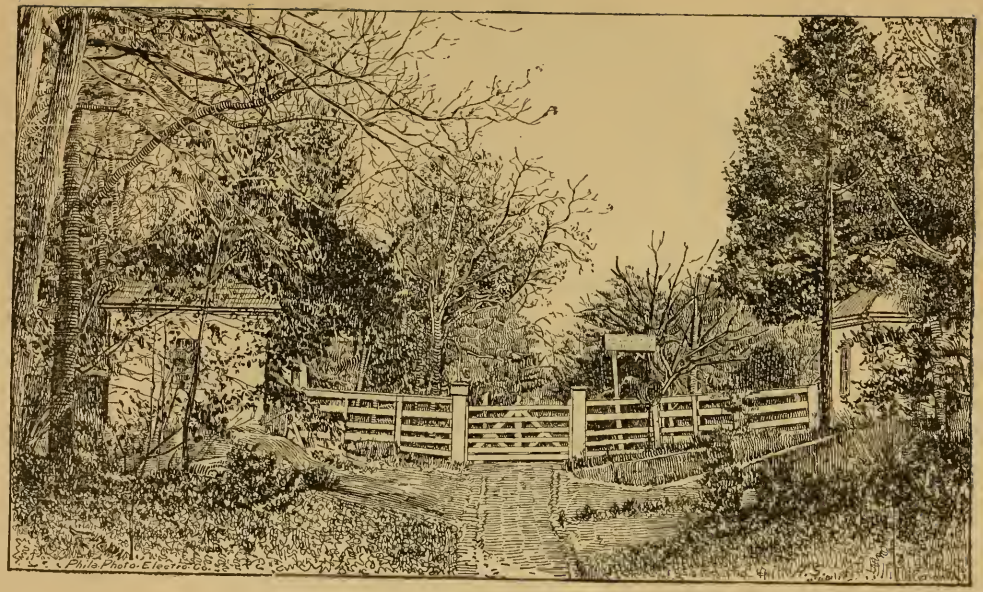
Leaving the house from the west door, the interest that Washington personally bestowed upon domestic claims is fully realized. All that could contribute to

the happiness of his dependents or the pleasure of his friends was a matter of conscience with him. Agriculture in its higher and lower branches was an endless source of delight to him.

From either extension on the west side there is a curved colonnade ; on the right hand is the " Office," a house a story and a half high, a room of which was also used to cook the great dinners in, as the appliances of a large fire-place indicate. Opposite is the family kitchen, where the daily meals of the family were prepared.

The immense fire-place, the crane, the low dutch range, the large hominy mortar, show that the requirements of the cook were neither small nor unheeded. But a step outside the kitchen is the well from which it was the pride of " West Ford," an old servant of the estate, to hand to visitors a cup of cold water. Near this side of the kitchen-door are the " milk-house," " meat-house," and " wash-house," while on the east slope stood the " summer-house," and the " ice-house,' built with its " spring-house " beneath. At the north gate stood the " spinning and weaving-houses." There were houses for itinerant tailors and shoemakers, who made semi-annual sojourns at the large plantations. Mrs. Ida Slocomb Richardson, Vice-Regent for Louisiana, on behalf of her State, has restored the " summer-house," which is now as it was in Washington's time.

On the west, close to the kitchen, is the " butler's house," at the corner of which is the famous magnolia grandiflora, brought by Washington from the banks of the James, and planted by him in the year of his death, 1799. It has attained unusual proportions for the climate. The leaves of this tree have been taken as mementos to every part of the civilized globe. The west lawn, called by General Washington his " Bowling-Green," is entered through the arched gateway at the



PORTER'S LODGE.

end of the avenue from the porter's lodge. The curved course serves not only for a general approach to the house, but in former times, being more than half a mile in circumference, it afforded distance for a pleasant ride. The thicket of trees on either side gave grateful shade, so that it was frequently used for the children or invalids of the household. The trees of the thicket were all selected by Washington, many of them having been planted by him when he was a young man. His interest in them was unceasing. They are hemlock, Spanish chestnut, poplar, gum, mulberry, aspen, pine, beech, linden, mimosa, wild cherry, and Kentucky coffee tree, brought from that State by Thomas Jefferson, all now in a flourishing condition.

On each side of the entrance is a large mound, a favorite lawn ornament of that day; on one of which has recently been planted a slip from the Washington Elm at Cambridge, presented by Miss Longfellow.

Through the gateway, Washington brought his fair bride to Mount Vernon; and beneath the same arch, forty years afterwards, slowly filed the long train of mourners who attended his funeral.

MOUNT VERNON MANSION, 1838.
West Front.

THE SUN-DIAL.

In 1888 a sun-dial was placed in the centre of the west lawn, marking the site of the dial which was included in the plan, drawn by Washington's own hand, of the garden and grounds. The dial is the gift of citizens of Rhode Island, and is of red Westerly granite, the plate being of bronze, bearing the motto,

"*Horas non numero nisi serenas*,"

and this inscription:

ERECTED A. D. 1888,
BY CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND,
IN PLACE OF
THE DIAL WHICH STOOD HERE
IN THE TIME OF WASHINGTON.

While digging for a foundation, according to the record of the probable location of the Washington dial, there was found about a foot from the spot selected, and just below the surface, the decayed stump of a wooden post, a foot and a half long—doubtless a fragment of that which supported the original dial.

Following are the names of the subscribers:

Prof. WILLIAM GAMMELL,
Mr. THOMAS P. I. GODDARD,
Mr. HENRY J. STEERE,
Miss JULIA BULLOCK,
Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN,
Mrs. WILLIAM GAMMELL.
Mrs. T. P. SHEPARD,
Mr. HENRY T. BECKWITH,
Mrs. JOHN CARTER BROWN,
Mr. JAMES COATS,
Mrs. HENRY G. RUSSELL.

FLOWER GARDEN.

On the right of the lawn is the flower garden; on the left the vegetable garden. Four magnificent trees, each of its kind perfect, guard the entrance to the flower garden. Two are ash and two are poplar, or the American tulip tree. They were planted by Washington with exact measurement, and have done wonderful credit to the early care he gave them. Immediately within the garden are four very large calycanthus, or sweet shrub bushes. These were sent to Washington by Thomas Jefferson as a great novelty of that day. When they were a generation old, John Augustine Washington named them after the four Presidents who, in rotation, succeeded his illustrious uncle—Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The flower garden is bordered and divided by hedges of *box*, preserved in the exact designs in which they were planted by Washington. Some of them seem to have been intended for initials, and others for Masonic emblems. Bordering the main walk is a species of hydrangea, brought over by Lafayette in his visit in 1824, and by him planted in his friend's garden. This came originally from the grave of Napoleon, and is a hardy, beautiful flowering shrub. Large numbers of the rose called "Mary Washington" are yearly raised and sold. This rose, said to have been raised by General Washington and named for his mother, is a delicate tea-rose, and an acceptable souvenir for the visitor. At the end of the central walk is the greenhouse, which stands on the site of the original conservatory, destroyed by fire in December, 1835. On that disastrous night a few of the rare plants were saved, among them a large bearing lemon tree, a century plant, and a Sago palm. Of these now there only can be seen part of the body of the cherished old palm, though there is a hardy young growth from it. In the

Servants' Quarters.

greenhouse the visitor has opportunity to select a remembrance of Mount Vernon, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that the small sum expended for a bouquet or plant increases the income of the Association. The florist, Franklin A. Whelan, will promptly fill, by mail or express, all orders for flowers or plants from Mount Vernon.

The Council of 1888 accepted the offer of the Vice-Regent for Kansas to restore the old "servants' quarters" beyond the greenhouse, which was done by the schools of Kansas.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The entrance fee is the chief source of revenue to the Association, and is embraced in the fare paid for the trip to and from Mount Vernon. A like small amount is required from those who enter the west lawn, or either side, by land. The sale of photographic views, of the "Visitor's Guide," of plants, flowers, and canes, and of copies of the "Will of Washington"—all add something to the annual income. The original will, which was written entirely by himself, and bears his autograph at the bottom of each page, can now be seen among the records of the County Court of Fairfax.

This will is dated July 9, 1799, and was doubtless written in the summer of that year. It was drawn without the aid of a lawyer, and is one of the most remarkable papers of its kind on record. It was admitted to probate in the county of Fairfax, January 20, 1800, being presented in open court by three of the executors. On March 22, 1853, the Virginia legislature granted to Alfred Moss, county clerk, the privilege of lithographing the will, but for some reason he never carried out his design. In July, 1861, when the Confederate army retreated from Fairfax Court-house, Mr. Moss carefully enveloped the will, with this indorsement:

"The original will of General George Washington.

"Belongs to the records of Fairfax County Court. To be returned to me, or any one legally authorized to receive it.

"ALFRED MOSS,
"*Clerk Fairfax County Court.*"

With other county records it was then sent to Richmond and committed to the secretary of the Commonwealth, in whose care it remained until 1865, when it was returned to Fairfax county. From age and frequent handling it has become indistinct and mutilated, and on account of its condition the court at its November term, 1865, passed the following order: "It appearing to the court that the original will of General George Washington, of Mount Vernon, has been much worn and mutilated from frequent handling, and that it is liable to further injury from the same cause, it is ordered that the clerk of this court purchase, at the expense of the county, a suitable case, in which he is directed to deposit the said will." This arrangement gives the curious the opportunity—which is often improved—of seeing the last will and testament of Washington.

In 1868 the will was copied and published, as it was too much worn to admit of its being lithographed, and thousands of these authenticated copies were given to the Association by the late W. W. Corcoran. To this pamphlet, which contains many interesting historical facts, I am indebted for the above data.

Lossing's handsome volume, "The Home of Washington," can be bought here. This work is gracefully dedicated by the author:

"To his
Patriotic Countrywomen,
by whose efforts
The Home and Tomb of Washington
have been rescued from
Decay."

Many little incidents detailed in its pages give the domestic character of Washington, and its concise descriptions of the manners and customs of a century ago are clear and life-like.

The original "Act to authorize the purchase of Mount Vernon" passed the Virginia legislature unanimously March 17th, 1856, and the amount paid for the estate of two hundred acres was two hundred thousand dollars, with six per cent. interest from the time of the first payment.

Of this sum $68,494.59 were a contribution from Edward Everett, the proceeds of his great lecture upon the "Life and Character of Washington," and his writings for the *New York Ledger*.

Many interesting papers, letters, and documents are accumulating at Mount Vernon, and afford glimpses of the domestic life, as well as of the historical events, of Washington's time.

Mrs. Mary Starling Payne, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has presented letters from Nellie Custis and her husband, Lawrence Lewis; from Major George W. Lewis, and from Bushrod Washington, together with a very interesting rec[illegible] or horses impressed into service for the transportation of the baggage and artillery of the Marquis de Lafayette. The horses were impressed from Fielding Lewis, and the receipt is signed by James Monroe, as quartermaster.

In 1888, Messrs. L. and D. Ruben, of Alexandria, Virginia, presented a large collection of letters and miscellaneous papers.

In 1887, Mr. Jay Gould, of New York, made a very generous gift to the Association of thirty-three and one-half acres of land adjoining the northeastern line of the original purchase. This land, partially wooded, and with a half mile of river front, has long been regarded as valuable to the estate, as its acquisition

would permit the removal of the boundary on that side to a greater distance from the Mansion. When Mr. Gould visited Mount Vernon in June, 1887, he was much impressed by the account given of this matter by the Superintendent, and instructed him to take all the steps necessary for the purchase of the lot, and its presentation to the Association in his name. For this welcome addition to the Mount Vernon domain, Mr. Gould paid the handsome sum of $2,500.

Among the restorations are the repairing of the wharf, in 1886, at a cost of about $1,600; the re-roofing of the old barn, which had been last repaired under the direction of Washington, in 1799; the restoration of the mason-work at the east and west entrances; the porters' lodges, the gates, and the servants' quarters.

THE COUNCIL,

consisting of the Regent and Vice-Regents, meets yearly in May or June at Mount Vernon, to transact all business connected with the estate, such as auditing accounts, making contracts, ordering repairs, receiving the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

MOUNT VERNON'S FUTURE.

Doubtless the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon is yet in its incipient state. As the old homestead recovers from its long neglect; as intended restorations and suggested repairs are yearly made; as the contributions of interesting relics increase—so will the spot, more than any other sacred with the memories of Washington, become dearer to the people of this country.

> "There dwelt the *man*, the flower of human kind,
> Whose visage mild bespeaks his nobler mind;
> There dwelt the *soldier*, who his sword ne'er drew
> But in a righteous cause—to freedom true.

There dwelt the *hero*, who, devoid of art,
Gave sagest counsels from an upright heart.
And O, Columbia! by thy sons caressed,
There dwells the *Father* of the realm he bless'd,
Who no wish felt to make his mighty praise,
Like other chiefs, the means himself to raise;
But there retiring, breathed the pure renown,
And felt a *grandeur that disdained a crown*."

During the Centennial year, 1876, the number of visitors was forty-five thousand—from two hundred to nine hundred per diem.

Although the sentiment prompting by far the larger number to visit the home and tomb of Washington is that of reverential admiration for the chieftain's life and character, yet visitors are occasionally shocked by the out-spoken, would-be witty utterances of the thoughtless and the coarse, even upon a spot that should, at least, command respectful observance.

Some persons, in their eagerness for relics, have knocked off the stucco ornaments of the walls, broken the frames of the old mirrors, and injured rare shrubbery which has been imported and presented to the Association at a large expense. A fine of five dollars is now rigidly enforced upon any person found defacing the building.

A little reflection would induce visitors to be more considerate of those attached to the estate who, they may be assured, desire to be obliging and kind to all.

Every American citizen should feel a personal care of what is a national heritage, and look upon whoever wears a Mount Vernon badge as commissioned to guard this possession.

The Council, at their meeting in 1878, authorized the adoption of a uniform for the employés, consisting of a navy-blue blouse, with brass buttons, leather belt and buckle, and a black hat with the name *Mount Vernon* in gilt letters on a blue ribbon band.

of each passing steamer, as it reverberates from hill to hill, but re-echoes the voice of all ages and all people in doing honor to such greatness as is found in the life of George Washington.

"Slowly sailing, slowly sailing, hushed the music, mute the mirth,
Men and maidens standing reverent as on some broad altar's hearth.

* * * * * * *

"Silently before Mount Vernon, silently our boat glides on,
Hushed its iron heart's deep panting past the Tomb of Washington;
Truest, worthiest act of worship that degenerate earth now knows,
Inmost soul here recognizing all the mighty debt she owes.

"Oh, my country, art thou paling—losing all thy young days glow?
Can'st thou lose thy first love's glory, and thy hero's worth still know?
Patriot hearts, do doubts still haunt you, threatening thoughts come crowding on?
Sail with me down broad Potomac, past the Tomb of Washington;
"Feel the impress of his greatness stamped upon the Nation's heart,
See each manly brow uncovered, lovely lips in awe apart;
Fear not while this reverence lingers with ts clear, warm, hallowing light;
This must fade from brow and bosom ere can come our country's night."

[*Mrs. R. Cary Long, Literary World, Feb.* 17, 1849.

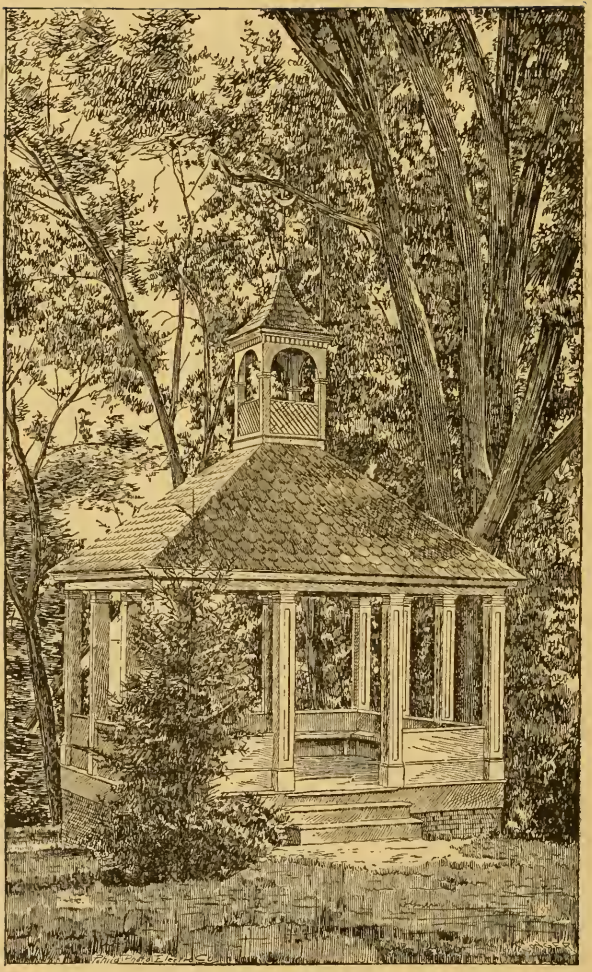
This expression of respect was first given by the commander of an English fleet—Commodore Gordon—who, when passing Mount Vernon on the 24th of August, 1814, ordered that the bell of his flag-ship, *Sea-Horse*, should be tolled. Our own countrymen are less demonstrative than foreigners, who are never seen with covered heads before the Tomb of Washington.

To "The Southern Matron," Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, and to "The Northern Orator," Hon. Edward Everett, first belong thanks for the purchase and care

of the home and tomb of Washington. The idea of making Mount Vernon a national possession originated with Miss Cunningham, who, with the ladies appointed by her as Vice-Regents for the States, brought this great undertaking to a successful issue. The final payment for the property was made in 1860, in the name of the women of America, who have ever since been represented by the Regent and Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Under their supervision the place has been thoroughly restored, and maintained in a condition worthy of the highest praise.

The ladies of the Association have always felt the gravest responsibility in regard to the protection of Mount Vernon from fire, and have at various times availed themselves of the best existing inventions for the purpose; upon which large sums have been expended. In 1891 it was decided to introduce a system of fire protection, based on recent discoveries, such as are approved in large cities. This demanded the expenditure of $4,000—a large amount for the Association to raise—but the result is so satisfactory as to furnish the highest possible assurance that the Home of Washington cannot be destroyed by fire.

At the council of June, 1892, the whole system was tested in the presence of the Governor of Virginia and the Board of Visitors, winning the entire approval of all. A large wooden structure, filled with combustibles, saturated with oil, was set on fire and allowed to gain headway. In five seconds the apparatus was at work, and in twenty-six seconds the fire was completely subdued. In conjunction, the Basshor water system, previously existing, is retained, and a steam-engine, ready at all times, brings into action a stream of water with sufficient force to send it above the cupola on the Mansion.



Summer House.

RELICS.

Banquet Hall.

In Sideboard.

An Engraved Portrait of Admiral Vernon, presented by the late Hon. Wm. Thomson, U. S. Consul at Southampton.

The portrait is after a painting by T. Bardwell, and bears the following inscription:

"The Honorable Edward Vernon, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the "Blue. Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's ships in the "West Indies."

"To the Right Honorable Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, "and ye Common Council of ye City of London, this plate is "humbly dedicated by their most obedient servant, John Taber."

Needle Book used by Washington at Valley Forge. Given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Commodore Barry, who gave it to Deborah Adams; she presented it to Mrs. George Plitt, of Philadelphia, who donated it to Mount Vernon through Mrs. Comegys, Vice-Regent of Delaware, 1877.

Pendant from Chandelier under which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Small Japanese Boxes from Mrs. Washington's dressing-case.

Brick from chimney of house where Washington was born.

Cup that belonged to Col. John Washington.

Newspaper describing Washington's funeral ceremonie.

Chintz that belonged to the family.

Mason's Hammer used in building the house in 1743, and found in the foundation in 1885.

Plates that belonged to Washington and his brother Charles.

Yellow Satin Belt worn by one of the Boston school children on the reception of Lafayette in 1824.

Custard Cup used by Washington at a dinner given him at Philadelphia by General Morris.

Embroidery, by Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis.

Specimen of Washington memorial china.

Camp Fork of Washington's. Purchased at Philadelphia sale, and presented by Mrs. W. H. Browne, Washington, D. C.

A Memorial Pitcher, representing "Washington in glory."

Jug, which belonged to Lafayette.

Piece of Lace worn by Washington, with a descriptive letter.

Fragments of wedding and court dresses belonging to Mrs. Washington.

Music Room.

In Cabinet.

Lock of Washington's Hair.

Piece of Washington's Coffin

Washington's Walking Cane, purchased by the Association at the Bushrod Washington sale, at Philadelphia, 1891.

Silver Slipper Heel.

Two Pieces Washington's dessert set.

Washington's Spectacles.

Plan of East Piazza, drawn by Washington.

Autograph Letter—Jefferson.

Several pieces of china.

Over Mantel.

Mask from Houdon's cast.

On Harpsichord.

Panel of Washington's coach.

In Fireplace.

A French Engraving, inscribed "Le General Washington. Ne Quid Detrementè Capitat Res publica. Gravé d'apres le Tableau Original appertenant a Mr. Jacques de la Fayette."

West Virginia Room.

In Case.

Box, containing one of the handles and a brass hinge with tacks, to which is attached a portion of the outer covering of the exterior coffin of Washington. Upon the removal of the remains to the new vault, by Colonel George C. Washington and John A. Washington, Esq., these relics dropped, and were picked up by Colonel Washington and given to his son Lewis W. Washington, 1854.

Bust of Washington, in plaster.

Cabinet Plaster Medallion of Washington, presented by Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington.

Stalk from original Sago Palm, Mount Vernon Green-house.

One of the Vernon Medals, struck in commemoration of the capture of Porto Bello, which was found June 5th, 1876, in the garden of Elias S. Reed, of Dover, Delaware, and by him presented to the Vice-Regent for Delaware for Mount Vernon.

Masonic Apron worn by Lafayette, donated by Dr. Lloyd Dorsey, Md.

Cane Head made of wood from the elm tree under which the treaty with the Indians was signed by Wm. Penn. Presented by Wm. L. Shoemaker, of Georgetown, D. C.

Stirrup from Mrs. Washington's saddle.

Several yards of deep fringe netted by the wife of President Madison.

Pen and Paper-cutter in Leather Case. The pen was used in signing the contract of the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Ladies of the Association. Both presented to the first Regent by her physician, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, of Philadelphia.

Washington's Reading-glass.

Minerals from Washington's birthplace.

Autograph Letter—Washington.

Piece John Hancock's Writing Desk.

Powder-horn and British Bayonet used at the battle of Concord.

Pewter Platters, from Washington's camp equipage.

Drawing by Washington of the corner fireplace in green room.

Autograph Letter—Washington.

Head of Wm. Penn's Walking Cane.

Articles made of shingles from Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

Glass Dish and Sword Belt belonging to Washington.

Majolica Vases and Dressing-glass that belonged to Washington's sister, Mrs. Betty Lewis.

Genealogical Table of the Washington family.

Curling-stick, made (probably for Nellie Custis) by old West-Ford, a servant of Washington's.

Piece of Chestnut Tree planted by Washington at Belmont, Judge Peters' place, near Philadelphia.

A Round Table from "Eltham," which belonged to Mrs. Col. Bassett, sister of Mrs. Washington, deposited at Mount Vernon by her great gr ndd ughter, Mrs. Lewis Washington.

Hall—Second Floor.

In Case.

*Suit of Clothes and pair of stockings worn by Washington, presented by Col. J. Murray Forbes.

Six Water-Buckets, with name "George Washington."

Original Draft of the Constitution of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association." Addressed "To the Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, Mass."

Quilt and specimen of fine knitting done by Frances W. Ball, Washington's niece—daughter of his brother Charles, and grandmother of the late Judge Charles B. Ball. Presented by Mrs. Emma R. Ball, Vice-Regent for Virginia.

Walking Staff of Ye Olden Time. Presented, in 1887, by Herman K. Bradshaw, of Alexandria, Virginia.

A "Charleville Gun," one of five hundred brought from France by General Lafayette, and by him presented to the Continental Congress. It was purchased by Gen. N. Norris Halsted, who intended to donate it to the Mount Vernon Association. Mrs. Halsted, his widow, Vice-Regent for New Jersey, donates it.

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*A very interesting history is connected with this suit of clothes. It may be found in the Report of the Association for 1877.

Family Dining-room.

In Corner Cupboard.

WEDGEWOOD DISH, from set in S. C. on which Washington breakfasted.

SAUCER used in 1775 by Mrs. Motte, of S. C.

On Sideboard.

FLINTLOCK used by General Marion, of S. C., in the Revolutionary War.

Virginia Room.

COMPASS used by Washington. Presented by his great-nephew Judge C. B. Ball, of Virginia.

West Parlor.

The LARGE GLOBE by the case was used by Washington.

LIST OF BOOKS, ETC.

Purchased for Mount Vernon by the Regent, at the sale of Washingtoniana in Philadelphia, December, 1890.

* *Henry Kames.* Some hints upon education, chiefly concerning culture of the heart. From Washington's Library, with his autograph on title page. $85.

* *James Hervey's* Meditation and Contemplation. 2 vols., 12 mo, old calf. London, 1750. These volumes contain four autographs of Mary Washington, the General's mother, whose autograph is the rarest of all the Washington family. $154.

* *Autograph Contract* of General Washington for the sale of certain lands to George Ball, dated April 10th, 1797. 2 pages. The whole of this contract is in Washington's handwriting, and is signed twice by him, three times by George Ball, and once by William Wirt. $30.

* *The Bee.* The Literary Weekly Intelligencer, from Washington's Library. $14.

* *Library Miscellany* of Prose and Poetry, 1795. With autograph of Nellie Custis. $5.50.

* *Autograph Letters* from Lawrence Lewis in regard to Washington's estate, $5.

Allan Ramsay. The tea-table miscellany, or a choice collection of songs, Scottish and English. 12th edition. Portrait. 4 vols. in one. 12mo, old calf. Edinboro, 1760. This volume has on the title page the autograph of Martha Parke Custis. $66.

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*Selected by Miss Longfellow, Vice Regent for Massachusetts, as a gift from her State.

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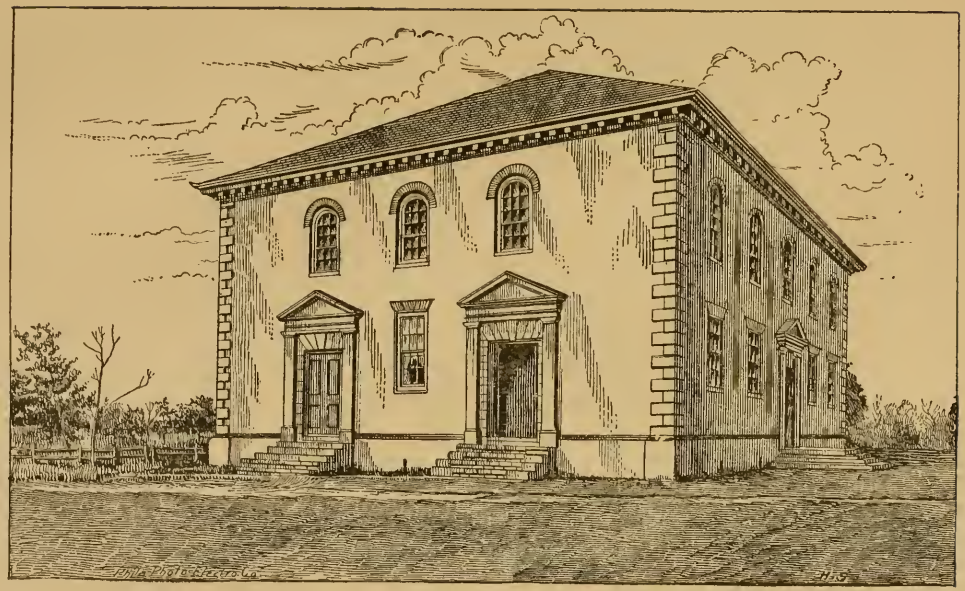

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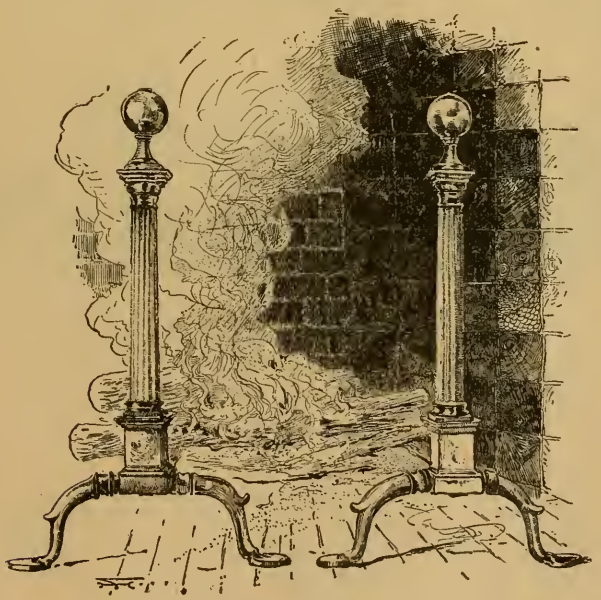

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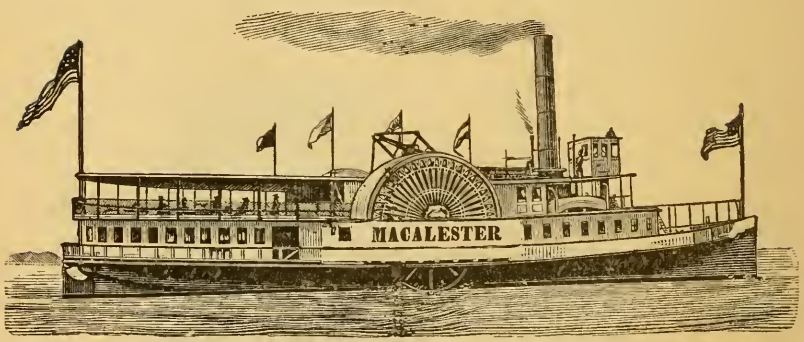

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